Power. It is not worth while for the recusant whigs to Gentlemen of the House of Representatives : find fault with General Taylor any longer for not | Having maturely considered the bill to alter and amend an giving them pledges enough! In fact, he has already set, entitled "An act to ascertain and fix the military estabgiven more pledges than he or any other man can re- lishment of the United States," which was presented to me

He has pledged himself to administer the govern- my objections. ment as John Adams administered it, and as Thomas First. If the bill passes into a law, the two companies of Jefferson administered it! This alone will be quite light dragoons will be, from that moment, legally out of serwork enough to keep any President very busy for four vice, though they will afterwards continue actually in seryears. Jefferson undid Adams's work pretty thoroughly; and if Gen. Taylor, should he be elected, means will not be lawful to pay them, unless some future provision to make his administration embody both the system be made by law. Though they may be discharged at the of Adams and the counter system of Jefferson, he pleasure of Congress, in justice they ought to receive their will find, we opine, that his political duties will leave pay, not only to the time of passing the law, but, at least, to him little leisure for that "examination and study" of the time of their actual discharge. the leading questions at issue between the two parties, which he avows himself to stand much in need law can be conveyed to them, one of the companies having

But the General has done more than pledge himself to govern as both Jefferson and Adams governed. With a bravery not quite according to knowledge, he has gone farther, and pledged himself to imitate the two thousand dollars; one of them is completely equipped, son, without using the veto power-avowing, indeed, have yet to serve more than one-third of the time of their ensubstantially, that it ought not to be used at all! To listment; and besides, there will, in the course of the year, show that General Taylor will find it no easy besi show that General Taylor will find it no easy busi- intended to be continued. Under these circumstances, to ness, in the event of his election, to redeem this discharge the dragoons does not seem to comport with econpledge, and without the veto to administer the govern- omy

bearing the signature of President Washington! The first of these vetoes, in 1792, about two years and a half after the government went into operation,

his answer, advising the veto, Mr. Jefferson says: "Viewing the bill either as a violation of the constitution, President yesterday, with objections. or as giving an inconvenient exposition to its words, is it a The said bill was read at the Clerk's table, and is as folcase wherein the President ought to interpose his negative? loweth, &c. &c. I think it is. The non-user of his negative power begins at- The President's objections were also read; and, after deready to excite a belief that no President will ever venture bate on the subject matter of the said bill, the question, to use it; and consequently has begotten a desire to raise up a That the House, on reconsideration, do agree to pass the barriers in the State legislatures against Congress, throw- bill," was determined in the mode prescribed by the constiing off the control of the constitution,"

These are weighty words of Mr. Jefferson! and as Now, we beg the people to remark the contrast bein the Ingersoll letter General Taylor says explicitly tween General Washington and General Taylor, that he was "reared in the political doctrines of The latter promises to be controlled by the action of gy of the infant Hercules and that, for this purpose, cident illustrative of the great sagacity of a friend of stance, in the Allison letter, that the veto power Not so General Washington. He had a will of his ought to be abolished by non-user, we commend the own. He exercised the veto. He carried out the above reasoning of Mr. Jefferson on the subject both constitution. And yet they pretend to compare Gen. to General Taylor and the various "committees" and Taylor to Gen. Washington. "delegations," whether whig or independent, who (sometimes to their cost) make themselves his organs and sponsors!

1st. Mr. Jefferson is here in favor of a veto, if a bill gives "an inconvenient exposition" to the words of the constitution.

2d. The non-user of the veto power for two years and a half (through one Congress and part of another) is deemed of dangerous tendency by Mr. Jeffer-

son ; and gress by the State legislatures!

ton perfectly coincides, for he applies the veto as ad- Every body knows that he is a citizen of Louisianavised; and then comes Gen. Taylor to tell us that he an extensive and successful farmer-and owns more will govern as Washington did, and as Jefferson did, slaves than the most of his slanderers can ever hope be the government, we don't know but Old Whitey old-fashioned tickler, poured out some genuine Mononand will throw away the veta power !

carry out the pledges he has given, and his administ vested in this species of property-indentified from tration will be ludicrous enough-if a lamentable interest, inclination, and education with the institutampering with the constitution ever can be ludicrous. tion around us-will any sensible man hesitate on This no-pledges candidate for the presidency is the this subject to prefer him over his opponent, who was only candidate who has ever pledged himself to ab- born, raised and still resides in the midst of the ene- Club surdity and plain self-contradiction. The manifest mies of the South--who has no feeling, and can have fact is, that Gen. Taylor was by no means ready to none in common with us-and who has avowed the write even the short political letters which he has monstrous doctrine, that a majority of the mongrel written, or at least has signed. He certainly wanted mundangoes now inhabiting the territory lately ac-"more time to examine the subject," before he could quired from Mexico, have the right to prevent you properly venture to say one word about them.

ter and fix the military establishment of the United swer them candidly. States"-we have before taken occasion to say, that it was undoubtedly the most "questionable" instance New Definitions-Not in Webster.-Enthusiof the use of the veto under our government. Up asm .- A half dozen boys shouting over the burning to the commencement of the present administration of a tar barrel, while a score of men stand around the adoption of the constitution, in just twenty-six the expenditure for the tar, or sighing on account of instances. Of these cases, eleven were in relation to the nomination-not certain which maining, two (by Mr. Tyler,) were upon tariff bills; dollars. and the remaining one is this of President Washington, Opposed to the Acquisition of territory .- Huzzaing in relation to the standing army of the United States. for the man who made the first purchase in the new To these twenty-six vetoes must be added those of territory. Mr. Polk upon the French spoliations bill, and inter- In favor of Free Territory .- Going it " tooth and tionable," because it was a veto upon a bill to reduce slaves. well be doubted whether any of General Washing- other half of selling themselves to the South. ton's successors would have ventured on such an ap- Concession .- The other half retaliating by denounplication of the veto power. We have made these cing their free brethren as disorganizers. Baltimore American among them-have pretended to chieftains, war, pestilence and famine. torture our previous language in relation to this veto Adhesion to Principles .- Making no declarations of President Washington into "an attack upon the for the public eye. enough to insinuate that we could find nothing to say a party which insists that every man should be in this against their present candidate for the presidency, country twenty-one years before being allowed a vote. without assailing General Washington! This idea - Madison Courier. requires no comment from us. If the whigs find any comfort in the comparison thus challenged, let them enjoy it; but let them also remember that they may from the Whig Convention, announcing to General outrage the common sense of their own followers too Taylor his nomination? The Bulletin has the insofar! Be this as it may, the extracts below go to lence to hint that it has been abstracted from the mail

From the reprinted "Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States," 1st volume, page 563 and 565. House of Representatives, Thursday, April 5, 1792.

A message was received from the President of the United from Mr. Fillmore. Not a word has been heard from States, by Mr. Lear, his secretary, who, by command of the this worthy gentleman, although abundance of time President, returned to the House the bill passed by the two has elapsed for the correspondence to pass between houses, entitled "An act for an apportionment of representatives among the several States according to the first enumeration," and presented to the President for his approbation, Gen. Cass to the letter notifying him of his nomination, on Monday, the twenty-sixth of March; to which bill the was published the day after the proceedings of the President having made objections, the same were also deliv- Convention appeared in the newspapers. Mr. Moreered in by the secretary, who then withdrew. The said objections were read, and ordered to be entered

at large on the journal. UNITED STATES, April 5, 1792, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

I have maturely considered the act passed by the two a slaveholder, Mr. Morehead perhaps was not very houses, entitled "An act for the apportionment of represent- anxious to open a correspondence with Fillmore. atives among the several States, according to the first enumeration," and I return it to your house, wherein it originated, with the following objections:

First. The constitution has prescribed that representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers; and there is no one propor- all, as the old lady said of her psalm book, "there is tion or divisor, which applied to the respective numbers of the States, will yield the number and allotment of representatives proposed by the bill. Second. The constitution has also provided that the num- are certainly to the point :

ber of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; which restriction is, by the context, an! by fair and obvious construction, to be applied to the separate and respective numbers of the States; and the bill has allotted to eight of the States more than one for every thirty thou-G. WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY, April 6. 1792. act for an apportionment of representatives among the sevepresented for approbation on Monday, the twenty-sixth of that once given us by a strenuous Whig, in the days ever worthy of our devotion; the genius of the consti-March, and returned by the President yesterday, with ob- of President Jackson. To the question "what are tution still invokes our fealty and reverence. In the

The said bill was read at the Clerk's table. The President's objections were also read, and, after debill," it was determined in the mode prescribed by the con- and "the principles of the Whigs" is "Whiggery." stitution of the United States-ayes 28, noes 33.

f the United States, 2d volume, pages 726 and 728.

House or REPRESENTATIVES, February 28, 1797. A message was received from the President of the United houses, entitled "An act to alter and amend an act entitled and the other four are Natives. an act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States," and presented to the President, for his spthen withdrew.

at large on the journal, as follow:

UNITED STATES. February 28, 1797. on the twenty-second day of this month, I now return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with

Secondly. It will be inconvenient and injurious to the been lately destined to a necessary and important service.

Thirdly. The companies of light dragoons consist of one hundred and twenty-six non-commissioned officers and privates, who are bound to serve as dismounted dragoons when ordered so to do. They have received, in bounties, about administrations of Washington, Adams, and Jeffer- and above half of the non-commissioned officers and privates

ment as Washington administered it, we print below | Fourthly. It is generally agreed that some cavalry, either two extracts from the republished journal of Congress during Washington's administration, which have best information I have been able to obtain, it is my opinion that the latter will be less expensive and more useful than been obligingly furnished us, and which contain the the former, in preserving peace between the frontier settlers first two vetoes under our government-both of them | and the Indians; and, therefore, a part of the military establishment should consist of cavalry.

House of Refresentatives, Wednesday, March 1, 1797. The House, according to the order of the day, proceeded was applied, as will be perceived, to an apportion- to reconsider the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress, ment bill. President Washington consulted Mr. Jef- entitled "An act to after and amend an act, entitled 'An act ferson as to the propriety of vetoing this bill. In to ascertain an fix the military establishment of the United States," which was presented for approbation on Wednesday, the twenty-second of February, and returned by the

tution of the United States-yeas 55, nays 36.

Thomas Jefferson, and has always endeavored to con- Congress-to sacrifice his will to their opinion-to it is necessary that we should stand ready, like the ours, connected with the Press of New Orleans, and who form to the same;" and as he further says in sub- relinquish the veto, and mutilate the constitution. | minute men of the revolution, to act upon the instant, is entitled to the credit of first mentioning the Old Hero

Gen. Taylor and Slavery.

We call the attention of our Wilmot-proviso-Taylor-Whigs (!) to the following article, which is copied from the Georgia Enquirer, an able and influentral Southern Whig paper.

-Read, brethren !-only read!

"LOOK OUT !- A desperate attempt is making and will be made, to impress on the public mind the be-3d. He therefore urges the application of the veto lief that Gen. Taylor is not thoroughly with the South as one of the appropriate remedies and preventives on the subject of Slavery. Such an attempt will onagainst Nullification, or the attempted control of Con- ly prove to what resorts our opponents are driven in order to injure him in the estimation of his admirers. With these reasonings of Mr. Jefferson, Washing- Why, who is Gen. Taylor, and where does he live? Talk of Gen. Taylor not giving pledges enough on this subject! But in a slave State, and still resi- nated with a Mr. Collyer of Ohio, who, in the whigh after this! Let him as President only redeem and ding in one-with a large portion of his capital infrom going there and holding your slaves? We ask In relation to the second of the vetoes of President these questions in seriousness, and are desirous that Washington, given below-that upon the bill "to al- the people shall lay down all feeling of party, and an- wounded at Buena Vista.

matters which attracted but little public attention. Consistency .- Declaring that, under no circumstan-Of the remaining fifteen, twelve relate to the subjects ces could you be induced to vote for a Southern man, of the bank, internal improvements, and the distribution and then turning round and supporting a man who of the proceeds of the public lands. Of the three still re- owns two hundred slaves worth a hundred thousand

nal improvements. Of all these, the veto of Presi- toe nail" for the man who is already stocking his dent Washington is, as we think, the most "ques- purchases in the newly acquired free territory with

the standing army of the United States! It may Harmony .- One half of the family accusing the

remarks, because several of the whig journals-the Mneumonics .- Forgetting everything about military

Father of his country !" and they have been modest Universal Suffrage .- Ratifying the nomination of

THE OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION .- Where is the letter show how far General Taylor will act in the spirit of by some agent of the General Post Office. Colonel "the earlier Presidents," if, in relation to the veto Hodge, who knows better than this, only wants to power, he carries out the pledges of his Allison let- put the public on the wrong scent. He could give a more convincing reason why the notification has not been received or not published. It was never written! This is evident, from the fact that nothing respecting the notification of his nomination has been heard the President of the Convention and him. The reply of head, of North Carolina, President of the Whig Convention, probably thought the world had a full abundance of letters from Old Zack, and was unwilling to increase the number. Being a Southern man and Here the matter rests; and here, we are persuaded. it will rest .- N. O. Courier.

Webster's Dictionary is not so dull a study after a great deal of good reading in it." We find, on turning over its pages, the following definitions, which

"Democracy-Government by the people."

"Whiggery-The principles of the Whigs." The last, however, reminds us of the dialogue between a master and his servant, Sambo. "Where is the hoe! Sambo!" "Wid de rake, massa!" Well, worst of misfortunes-the failure of its leader. We where is the rake?" "Why, wid de hoe!" "Well, The House, according to the order of the day, proceeded | well-where are they both?" "Why bof togeder! to reconsider the bill passed by the two houses, entitled "An massa-vou pears to be berry 'tickular, dis mornthe principles for which you are contending!" he replied, with much warmth "Principles? Why they bate on the subject matter of the said bill, the question, that "Whiggery is the principles of the Whigs"— tween the rival competitors for place. Nevertheless, covering! are to oppose you Jackson fellows!" It is now settled,

THE VOLUNTEERS ALL FOR CASS .- The Regiment From the reprinted Journal of the House of Representatives of Volunteers from Pennsylvania, under Col. Black, now at Pittsburgh, Pa., having just returned from Mexico, numbering four hundred and ninety-one, States, by Mr. Craik, his secretary, who, by command of the have all declared for Cass and Butler, with the excep-President, returned to the House the bill passed by the two tion of five! One of these five is an Abolitionist.

Will Gen. Taylor resign, or will he hold on to a

Taylor and Nativism.

In the Philadelphia Native American Sun, of July 10, we find the following startling proof of Gen. TAYLOR'S Nativism :

were unanimously adopted Resolved, That in the opinion of the R. H. the

National Camp of the Benevolent and patriotic Order of the United Sons of America, formed upon full and | vention, with instructions to "consign him to the tombs," deliberate examination, "there is nothing in the sol- and give us any man who is "honest and capable," so he has emn obligations of a United Son of America calling the principles and is not afraid to avow them boldly. I say for doubt, difficulty or repugnance in voting for either of the Electoral Colleges, pledged to the support of the claims of Zachary Taylor to the Presidency of the come boldly upon the broad platform of democracy, being not be recognized by him, as regards the case of peti-United States," so long as that distinguished citizen, willing rather to suffer defeat (if it were possible) than to and brave and conscientious man continues to stand on the broad platform of the constitution, not only independent of all parties, but in pledged enmity to parties, as the champion of the whole people, and the | and a little "fip-penny-bit" sheet in this county, which whole country. That while our Order stands pledged | comes out under the false colors of the "Eagle," but I mean not to interfere with the nominations to political honest and consistent whigs, editors and subscribers. Rest office by the people in their primary assemblages, it assured that there are no Barnburners in this section of Inis our duty to aid in the manner which we believe that he will do us much harm; but when the mighty hath most effective in carrying out the election of suitable | fallen the people should mourn; still, we'll go on as though men after nomination, and that in so doing, we are nothing had happened, and stand up to the works undanutbound to promote the election of Zachary Taylor, as edly, and say "he that is not for us is against us," and he recommended by the Native American Convention, and nominated by various partizan or independent have as a candidate, A. L. Roach, E-q of Rockville, for combinations of citizens, because he stands untram- senator, whose election over W. P. Dale is certain, mark nelled by any partizan pledges, and that we will do | that; and for representative we have Charles Trowbridge, so, as long as he continues thus untrambled, and no Esq., who has been well tried for "honesty and capability,

Native American Organization-the unanimity of its | the stump and tell the people so-yes, he's of the silk stocknction on the original principles avowed by the Na- ing gentry, and as I am informed by his neighbors, is brought tional Convention of 1845, and its gradual purification out secretly upon the question of "county division;" in supfrom all demagogueism, and all unworthy purpose or port of this I have the names of two deserting democrats, association, as essential to the success of the cause which we are bound to avow and maintain with all | And again an old whig friend of his says, "he's a whig, but we will support it, and when it ceases to do so, we auts." will resuscitate it.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Native Ameri- Zack. can Organization and our own, to oppose all men and all measures, acting in such a manner as to give a partizan direction to the present great popular movement, designed to strangle the serpent of party-not by mere prayer to the gods, but with the native ener- Presidency, we think it not inopportune to relate an inwhether actually involved in the fray, or standing as a proper candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the apart as a corps de reserve in the battle field of Lib-

Resolved, That in Millard Fillmore, a candidate subscription to procure medals to present to some nonfor the Vice Presidency, we recognize an honest, in- commissioned officers in our army, who had distinguished dustrious, faithful and intelligent American, and a themselves in the brilliant battles of the 8th and 9th of true lover of his country; moreover, that we now May. The medals were soon raised, and appropriately know nothing of his principles which should lead a inscribed. The difficulty was to get them down to the true United Son of America to hesitate in yielding army, which was then encamped at Matamoros. It was him his political support.

Resolved. That these resolutions be published coextensively with the Order in the States of Pennsyl- they were intended. He was as good as his word; and vania, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri and taking a steamer, after many "accidents by flood and Illinois.

By order of the National Camp.

Taylor and Whitey.

to support Gen. Taylor's Old White Horse for Vice this ceremony was over, our triend retired to Gen Tay-President, and with the principle that Congress is to lor's marquee, and there the old General, taking out an honestly to obtain. Is there any fear of such a man | would be a very appropriate officer. The idea origiwould vote for Gen. Taylor for President, and his Old nobody listening, edged up close to the old General, and White horse for Vice President.

lowing in a Rough and Ready song of the Cleveland at, "I am too old to be joked in that way." Mr. R

Old Rough and Ready takes the lead, Three cheers for ZACK and his white steed-Hurra! Hurra! Hurra! Another eloquent whig writer speaking of whig de-

votion to Gen. Taylor says: They feel a love for his war-horse, "old Whitey,"

just to muse on that old brown coat, that was wounded at Buena Vista! We have seen several whigs of late going round with their heads down, no doubt musing

heal that wound his own self. But we wander from the subject-all those Glay-Abelition -- Free Soil -- Wilmot Proviso -- straight jacket--anti war--anti blood-hound whigs, who are

Who will be the whig committee to stay at Wash- as follows: ington during the approaching vacation of Congress, ... Gen. Taylor was the favorite candidate of the lying speeches, gold spoon stories, &c., throughout the country? In 1840, it was composed of Charles F. Mitchell, Rice Garland, and John C. Clark. The the same offence. We do not know that Clark has ever run the gauntlet for the penitentiary, but he has done that which should, in the eyes of honorable men, consign him to a worse than dongeon seclusion -he was elected to Congress as a democrat, and he proved a traitor; a few weeks ago he was appointed a delegate to the whig national convention, instructed and solemnly pledged to vote for Mr. Clay-here. too, he proved a traitor, for he voted three times out of four for Gen. Taylor. Who shall be the worthy

successors of these gentlemen !- N. Alb. Dem. "LO THE POOR INDIAN."-Do any of the whig editors of this State remember the heart rending stories told by them in 1840, of the barbarity of our government and Mr. Van Buren in hunting the poor Indian mother, with a PAPOOSE in her arms to her hiding place and worrying her to death with blood hounds. How many pints of briny tears were wiped upon sleeves by the tender hearted cider drinkers in them times. Oh, the barbarity of Mr. Van Buren!! How could people vote for such a wretch! But alas, "a change has come over the spirit of their dreams," and they are now huzzahing for Old Zack, as the most humane, noble and generous hearted man on God's foot stool, while this same Old Zack is the only man in God's creation who could have conceived such an idea as hunting the Indians out of Florida with blood hounds. Gen. Taylor asked the war department to furnish them, but his barbarous suggestion was promptly rejected by the Department; but Ogle, (God have mercy on him, he is dead now) attached all the odium of this barbarous suggestion to Mr. Van Buren, and even many people believe that the Seminole war was terminated in this way .- Lawrenceburgh Register

is DEAD .- The letter they received from Gen. Taylor | Philadelphia pledged himself in advance that he has caused this early demise. The Buena Vista would for "UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES sings its requiem in the following strain:

"This is the last number of the Buena Vista which will be issued. Our cause has suffered that must take back to our own bosoms the confidence we had so freely lavished; we can be true to ourselves, when others are untrue to us. The cause of our country still remains, full of vitality, and more than approaching political contest, the philosophy of in difference is ours. We rely upon the fortunes of the Republic, and in the meantime remain neutral beit is for each one to determine his own course for himself. As an organization in behalf of General Taylor for the Presidency, our bond of unity is a tremor to the heart strings of Life But oh, how joyous the thought

The letter which Gen. Taylor sent the Committee of Correspondence, is not now published, the editor saying that it is Gen. Taylor's special request that it should not be. It is to be submitted to the State health-rosy health, again restored to their languishing bodies. Convention on the 27th inst.

probation, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of this mouth; to which bill the Pre-ident having made objections, the same were also delivered in by the said secretary, who one? This is a question which is daily asked, but Hon. Wm. R. King, it is officially announced, has not answered either by Gen. Taylor or his friends. | seat in the Senate of the United States.

Vermillion County.

VERMILLION COUNTY, Ia., July 20, 1848. MESSES. CHAPMANS & SPANN :- Since the Baltimore Convention the democracy of this county have stood up to the nominations of Cass and Butler to a man; not merely be-ORDER OF THE UNITED SONS OF AMERICA .- At the cause those two men were the choice of the convention, for ast meeting of the Order, the following resolutions | had that body united upon Old "Zack," or any other man who skulks the many important questions which have agitated the public mind for the past twenty years, this county, in common with the democracy throughout the Union, would have risen as one man and thrown him back up in the conthis is not the reason we here are united on those two men, for we know they fill, to the letter, the Jeffersonian qualification, for they are not only "honest and capable," but they smuggle or conceal any one of the great principles for which we have so long contended. Will the honest portion of the whig party say this much-do not understand me to mean the editors of the Indiana Journal and Louisville Journal both as county commissioner and sheriff; his opponent is a certain R. J. Gessie of the northern part of the county. Mr. Resolved. That we consider the continuance of the | G. is a real Taylor, Clay, Mexican whig but is afraid to take who I am told will vote for him upon that question; but he is mum upon the subject; he dare not avow that principle proper publicity-the Republican Nationality of the can't go for such an aristocrat as Gessie, for he is all but the VERMILLION. P. S. I know here several true whigs who can't go for

From the New Orleans Delta.

Who First Nominated Gen. Taylor? Now that Gen. Taylor is really the candidate for the

It was in the summer following the battles of Palo

Alto and Resaca de la Palma, that our citizens started a then the gallant member of the Press referred to, volunteered to proceed, at his own expense, to Gen. Taylor's camp and present the medals to the soldiers for whom field," arrived in safety at Matamoros, where he was very handsomely and hospitably received by the old General. At a time appointed the medals were presented, with a very appropriate and eloquent eulogy from our editorial friend, and were very modestly received by There are strong evidences that the Whigs intend the gallant men to whom they were presented. After gabela, and requested Mr. R**** to take a glass. The invitation was accepted, and the Monongahela drunk, when, warming up under its influence, Mr. R****, after In corroboration of this sentiment, we find the fol- for the Presidency" "Oh, tut, tut!" replied the Generlooked serious, self-possessed, collected, shook his head with an air of profound sagacity, and after taking another glass, perhaps another, and "further this deponent saith not," then, taking the old General's hand, and pressing it with an affectionate warmth, he bade him good bye, adding, " General, the people will run you for the Presidency." It was thus they parted. The Hero of Palo Alto stood in his tent, watching the figure of the proand delight to muse upon the "brown coat" that was phetic editor until it faded in the distance, when, turning around, he resumed his usual amusement of beating the Now that's what we call melting-oh! scissors! chaparral near his tent, all the while ruminating, no doubt, on the strange prediction of his young friend, and the very impressive and solumn manner in which it was

That prophecy has been verified. The credit of first upon that same old coat, tears running from every conceiving and originating the idea of running Gen. the veto has been exercised by the President, since with hearts "too full for utterance," and regretting eye, and grief sticking out like a sore thumbat every Taylor for the Presidency, and of first suggesting it to corner. The only consolation we can give them is, the Hero himself, belongs to a gentleman connected with that as their candidate is a Taylor, prehaps he can the Press of New Orleans, whose lucubrations have frequently adorned the columns of the Delta.

Why Gen. Taylor was Nominated.

Mr. Wilson, the delegate to the Whig Convention, in favor of the Old White Horse for Vice President, from the 8th Congressional district of Massachusetts,

for the purpose of franking electioneering documents, slaveholders, especially of the slave-extentionists; and, from the very first, had been brought forward 'as the only Southern man that could be elected.' He had never identified himself with the whig party. He first of these worthies has since been sent to the State had never given a vote. He had frankly said, that Prison in New York for forgery; and Garland, who he had never made up his mind upon the leading canvass, has been compelled to flee the country, to decision of which he had fought in many a sternly avoid being incarcerated within four strong walls for avoid being incarcerated within for avoid wall avoid being incarcerated within four strong wall avoid being the following wall avoid being the following wall avoi contested battlefield. Not only had he refused to be the exponent of whig principles, but he had accepted the nominations of bodies of men not known or received as whigs, while they scouted the very idea of being, in any way, bound by the acts of any National Convention. So late as the 20th of April, he had declared he would not withdraw his name, if Henry 59 16c Clay, or any other whig, should have the nomination. His supporters are mostly from the slaveholding States, and those free States which had generally given democratic majorities. Indeed, on the final ballot, of the whole number of votes received by General Taylor, ninety-seven were from States that Ten Reasons for using Doctor Bragg's voted for Polk in 1844. Those most violent in their position to the 'Wilmot Proviso, and most distinguished for their want of sympathy with the liberal principles of the age, were most forward and uncompromising in the advocacy of his claims. The delegates from the whig free States were nearly unanimous in their opposition to him. On the first ballot, he received but four of the ninety-four votes the; had in convention. He was, emphatically, the candidate of the slave-extension whigs, and a class of trimming politicians from States hopelessly democratic, who expected, by support and votes given him in the convention, to secure for themselves and friends executive appointments and executive patronage."

This morning we received a telegraphic despatch announcing the nomination, of the Whig National Convention, of General Taylor for President. We have not seen a Whig smile since. The little muttering which has been heard from the Barnburners in reference to the nomination of Gen. Cass, bears no comparison to the loud mouthed opposition of the Whigs of Rochester to this nomination. It has come THE INDEPENDENT TAYLOR PARTY IN MARYLAND upon them like a wet blanket. Their delegate to VOTE FOR GENERAL TAYLOR," and his constituency echo the pledge. - Rochester (N. Y.) Cour-

> The walls of the Taylor club house in Detroit fell a few days since, while the workmen were engaged in putting on the roof, injuring several persons severely. The Free Press says the cause of the catastrophe was that they had no platform upon which

> Who would not rather enjoy the pleasures of health, and the agreeable consciousness of well being, to the griping pains of disease—the bitter continuance of ill-health and the chilling thoughts of never re-

the Lungs! The very idea of falling a victim to Consumption, sends that LIFE and HEALTH are still our own, when just before Despair had spread her dark canvass over us.

hundreds who by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, have this dire disease slowly but surely driven from their system, and AIRST Book in Spanish: or a practical introduction to the study C of the Spanish language, by Joseph Salkeld. For sale by HOOD & NOBLE,

Such, kind reader, are the pleasurable sensations experienced by

Bates's New Bullding. PRIME N. O. SUGAR. 30 BBLS N. O. Sugar; also Clatified and Loaf Sugars, whole-land retail, at MAYHEW'S. 16-3w

Volunteers Seeking their own Discharge through the Courts-Gens. Butler and Taylor in Court.

Some of the volunteers of the Kentucky regiment applied to the District Court of New Orleans for their discharge, on the ground that the term of their enlistment

expired with the termination of the war. The petition was directed to Major Gen. Butler, as commander-in-chief of the army, and to Major Generals Taylor and Brooke, as commanders of the Southern and Western divisions of the army. The two latter officers appeared in court and filed answers disclaiming any control over the prisoners, and referring the matter entirely to the commander-in-chief, Gen. Butler. Gen. B. filed his answer denying that petitioners were yet out of the service, on the ground that the existence of peace could tioners, until it was officially proclaimed at Washington. Gen. Butler made a few remarks in defence of his position, and distinguished himself (the Picayune says) in the estimation of all present, as a lawyer, by the clearness and force of his arguments.

The Delta reports his remarks as follows: Major General Butler then arose, and addressed the Court in support of the return, or answer, he had made to the writ of habeas corpus. He is a graceful and fluent speaker, and appeared to great advantage in this new scene of action. He observed, in substance, that he thought that a treaty, to be known and recognized by the tribunals of the country, required something more than mere vague report and newspaper rumor. In connection with this subject, he remarked that he himself had had an opportunity of seeing and knowing the contents of the Treaty before it went on from Mexico to Washington, and that some versions of the Treaty which he had read in the newspapers were certainly very near the truth, but that it was impossible for him to say what the real purport of the Treaty was, and consequently it could not be officially known to this Court what the Trenty is. The Court would certainly not admit of hearsay evidence of a decd. How, then, could it admit hearsay evidence of a treaty with a foreign power?

Gen. Butler expressed an auxious desire to relieve the soldiers who had volunteered for the war in Mexico from the obligation of their enlistment at the earliest moment compatible with an imperative sense of his duty. He Federative United States. That while that organiza- 'Rough and Ready,' except the latter, and he is always that | was aware that many volunteers desired to be discharged tion continues to act correctly upon those principles, his workmen I'm told have "to take dinner with his tenlisted in Kentucky would not be entitled by law to a commutation for the cost of transportation to their homes. The Government was bound to furnish the means of transportation up the river for those volunteers and was prepared to do so. Dishand those volunteers here, and the result would prove that they would be greatly the

The General also expressed a doubt whether a volunteer discharged at his own request, before the regular discharge under the orders from the War Department, would of course be entitled to his bounty land.

In conclusion, Gen. Butler repeated his warm sympathies for the gallant volunteers under his command, and his conviction that in following out the instructions given him by the War Department, and the provisions of the Joint Resolution of Congress of the 16th June, 1848, he was acting for the best interest of the petitioners and their comrades. Government had provided funds for the payment of the troops at the places designated in the or-ders from the War Department for their discharge, and it might be impracticable to have them paid off here. If it depended solely upon himself, he would pay off at this place every man that desired it.

He concluded by declaring that he should cheerfully acquiesce in whatever the Court should decide in the

The Court has decided that the men were in the service until regularly discharged by the commanding of-

Died.

In this city, at Browning's Hotel, on Monday morning last, THOMAS E. GREENFIELD, of the firm of Greenfield & Winchell, Centre street, Cincinnati. The deceased was born at Middletown, Conn , and was in the 28th year of his age. He was a member of the order of Odd Fellows and of the Sons of Temperance. He had been ill for some days previous to his visit to this city; and he came here, as we understood, for the purpose of a little relaxation from the cares whispered in his car, " The people are going to run you Odd Fellows on the occasion of the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. But he became too ill to participate in those ceremonies, and on the day of the celebration was confined to his bed. From that time he was assiduously attended upon by the Odd Fellows of this city, and by a brother Odd Fellow and friend of Cincinnati, who remained with him to the last. A message transmitted by telegraph, brought the wife of the deceased on the Thursday preceding his death; and she therefore had the melancholy pleasure of closing his eyes in that sleep which knows no waking, until the last day. We take pleasure in being able to say, that all that it was practicable to do for the welfare of the deceased, was done by the Odd Fellows,-though nothing but was well-merited upon his part,-for we learn upon the most unquestionable authority, that he well deserved the attention that was freely bestowed without stopping to question his personal merits or dements. He thus received what he had most freely and frequently be-towed upon others, for his hand was always ready to relieve, and his heart to sympathise with the wants and distresses of his fellows. He was a christian, we have reason to hope, of the Order of the Golden Rule. His last moments were tenderly watched, not only by the wife of his bosom, and his brother odd fellows generally, but also by the devoted attention of the Rev. Mr. Myers, who so far as practicable, soothed the debrium of the dving man, and the sorrows will please stand up to the rack, and say, Aye! has published a long letter to his constituents, render- May she be enabled to continue to derive from that " N.E.I.G.H!" The Neighs have it .- Goshen Dem. ing an account of his stewardship. In the address, source that strength, and fortitude under the afflicting dishe gives the reasons why Gen. Taylor was nominated, pensation, which the world can neither give nor take

THE MARKETS.

Flour .- But little was brought in on the canal during Friday evening and to-day. The sales to-day were moderate-100 bils. from canal at \$4.05; 100 do. at \$4; 50 do, new wheat at \$4: 80 do, from railroad and 160 do. was made a Supreme Judge for his services in that questions at issue between the parties, for the right Provisions.—There was not much done to day—20 tes. by Herace Greeley.

> Whisky .- The market to-day was firm at full prices. The sales were 238 brls, from river in lots, at 16c.; 64 do. at 15 7-8c.; 95 do. from canal at 16c. Receipts of

> Cheese .- Sales to-day of 160 boxes for shipment at 5ic., which is the leading rate, with sales of small lots at Groceries .- There was only a moderate business done

to-day. Of sugar 35 hhds, good were sold at rates not ascertained; 13 hbds. common and good fair at 4 1-8c. and 42:. Of Molasses 20 brls good New Orleans were sold at 27c. No sales of coffee transpired.

Sugar-Coated Pills.

1st. Because they are highly pleasant and agreeable to the taste. 2d. Because they are composed of purely vegetable substances, and contain nothing the least injurious to the physical system. 3d. Because their ingredients are so admirably combined that they act like a charm on all kinds of fevers.

6th. Because they act upon the vital organs, and are always efficain August next, and that unless they appear and plead o or a

4th. Because they are nature's own prescription, and act in perfect

cious in producing healthy secretions, and are full of nervous energy, 7th. Because they cleanse the blood from all impurities, and restore it to its natural character and circulation. 8th. Because they are approved of, and used in their practice, by

many of the best physicians in the southern and western States.

9th. Because if you make use of his Tonic Pills for the cure of the fever and ague, you have no need of any other, for it effectually pre-10th. Because they are recommended for the cure of no disease but

those they are most certain to cure; and because nmety other good reasons might be given why they should be used above all others which are now recommended to the public.

For sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS and S. J. WADE, In-

The Red Man of the Forest. There are many characteristics about the aborigines of our country that are different from any other people of whom we have any knowledge, and bear strong evidence of a much higher degree of intellectual cultivation than they possess at present. Among these is their superior knowledge of the healing properties of plants indigenous to the soil-by which they are enabled to subdue and cure the diseases peculiar to the country. Dr. Bragg spent many years on the frontiers, and made it a study to obtain all the knowledge they possessed in Medicine-and to extract their active properties, and render them so agreeable to the pulate, that the most sensitive and irritable stomach can take them without difficulty. He has thus been enabled to present a medicine that is sate, agreeable and effectual, in removing all the varieties of bilious fever-and other complaints per thar to the West and South. Their unprecedented sale is a sufficient evidence of their healing properties. For sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, and S. J. WADE,

Indianapolis, 63-See advertisement.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. OTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Harriet Schooley, late of Marion county, Indiana, deceased, who died intestate, have been granted by the Probate Court of Marion county, and State aloresaid, unto John Shaw. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to settle their accounts; and those to whom the estate is indebted, to present their claums for adju-JOHN SHAW, Admr.

July 15, 1848. NAILS. KEGS Nails just received and for sale at Cincinnati prices, with treight, at MAXIETY S. TEAS! TEAS!!

Indianapolis Wholesale Prices Current. Corrected Weekly for the Indiana State Sentinel, BY J. M. LANDIS.

Produce Dealer, at the Railroad Depot. BACON-per lb. GROCERILS-Shoulders. 2.3043.00 Lead, bar. 0.0 hu0 054 2.50e3 25 Lead, white, pure, 1.81a2.0g. Clear sides. 2.50%3.25 Lead, No. 1. 1.70g1 RD BEEF-per cwt. net, 2.50e3 00 Oil, linseed, 0.65att.90 Oil, bard, 0.6540.40 OTTON YARN- 0.15all.17 Oil, speem 1...540 (0 ANDLES-per Ib., Oil, Tanners', 0.75g .00 Stearine, Turpe: Une. 0. 5att.00 0.1040:101 Beans, white C. SCan. Se ORN MEAL-bu, 0.20a9 24 Pota nes, 0.3ign.50 FLOUR-per bil., 3.00a.1.25 Onzeins. 6_HOUR CH FRUITS-per ba Cheese, tratt add the Apples, green. 0.25a0.70 Butter, roll 0,0860.10 Apples, dried, 0.75att 60 6.0 5-mm43 Peaches, dried, 1 (2.500.00) Beenwax. 0.0940 18 Almonds, per 1b., 0.15an, 20 Ginsene, 0.2140.25 Raisins, per box, 200a3.00 Tallow, 0.07140.09 FISH-Mackensk GLASS per box. No. 1, per bri. 12 50e13.00 4.00@1.25 No. 1, half-brl, 6.75a7.00 10 by 12. 4.25u4.50 No. 1, qc.ebrl., 4 00a4.25 HAY-per ton. No. I. kits, 2.50a3.00 5,00005.59 No. 2, per brl., 10.50a11.00 4.00a5.00 No. 2, half brl., 5.75a5.00 IR ON-per Il-No 3, per brl , 9 5020.00 0.00-0.04 Round and sq'r 3,0020.00 Salmon, kits, , 0.01\da0.05 FEATHERS-per ib. Castings, 0.01a0.013 0.25±0.00 Springs, 0.0t a.012 Ordinary, 0.1840.22 D.000,000 000 GRAINS-per bu-Anvits. 9.00atr.15 Wheat, 0.4 0.50 LEATHER-41.00 at 93 0.3000.35 Sole; per lb Caliskins, pr dz. 18.00g30.00 U.1Sa9 25 0.15a0.18Upper, 15 D0ag55.00 GROCERIES-20.00atr.00 Coffee, best Rio, 0.0840.084 5,0045.00 0.65-0.054 LIQUORS-per gal Sugar, N. O., Best Cor. Brandy, 0.00a2.50 Sugar, loaf. 0.10@0.12 Sugar, crushed, 0.13a0.15 Best Pale Brandy , 0.0000.57 American Brandy, 010s0 co Tan, G. P., 0.6240.80 Tea, Imperial. 0.50a0.75 0.00at.3 Holland Gin. Tea. Y. Hyson, 0.30a0 50 Old Bonr. Whisk: 0.60a) 00 Pepper, 0.08140 09 0.20 g0:23 0.12 0.15 Old Made, Wine, 0.00rl. 27 Saleratus, 0.0840.09 Port Wine. 0.00a1.37 Molasses, N. O., U 30g0 33 Sherry Wine, 0.00a1.50 · Molasses, S. H., 0.42a0.47 Claret Wine. 6. 0a00.0 Tar, A. C., bel., 5 00g0.06 Mataga Wine, 0.1.0g0.50 4.75a0.00 N.41LS - per lb 5.00,0.04# 0.08a0.40 O. 13aG, 16 BARD ARA Indigo. 1 15u 1.20 0.0040.051 0.052att 06 9,0020,0 O.AOan. 0.0mla0.03 Brads. 0.0046.07 Ginger, 0.11att 121 PAPER-per team. 0.37a9.40 0.621 c1.25 Weapping. Gunpowder 6.0006.75 Foolscap. 2.60.3.90 0.05140.00 Roo. Boards, er. 0.08-44.0 0.20mil 25 SEEDS-per bu.

> MOST BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR AUGUST, 1848. J. W. Maury & Co., Managers.

Clover,

Flux.

2,75a3,00

0.45atl 50

Oxford 200

\$130.00

\$40,000! \$20,339! 4 Prizes of \$10,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

0.058000

1.622-41 5

Wooden Buckets, 2. butt 60

Tickets \$10 , shares in proportion.

Certificate of packages of 25 Whole Tickets

Alum,

Natmege.

For endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes. Class No. 39, for 1848 To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., Saturday, August 5, 1848. SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 prize of \$40 000, 1 do 20,339, 65-4 do 10,000, 4 do 5,000, 4 do 2,500, 15 do 1,000, 15 do 500, &c. &c.

78 No. Lott ry-13 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$10-shares in proportion. Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets \$130 00

26 Quarter do 32 50 10 Prizes of \$15,000 are \$150,000;

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY For endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes. Class No. 41, for 1848. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 12, 1848. BRILLIANT CHEME: 10 prizes of \$15,000 are 150,000, I do 5,407, 10 do 1,000, 10 do 000, 10 do 400 &c. &c. 75 No. Luttery-12 Drawn Ballots.

> do 25 Hall do 65 00 do 25 Quarter do VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

A New Scheme. \$60,000 for ten dellars. For endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes. Class So. 43, for 1848. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 19, 1848. A SPLENDIO NEW SCHEME. 1 prize of \$60,000, 1 do 40,708, 218 do (lowest 3 No.) 600, 4,356 do (any 2 No.) 30, 25,740 do (one No.) 10.

78 No. Lettery-12 Drawn Bullets. Tickets \$10 -- ahares in proportion. Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets \$149 00 26 Quarter do 35 68

50,000 Bollars! \$10,000. 66 No. Lothery-13 Drinen Bullets. Making nearly as many Prizes as Blanks! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes. Class No. 45, for 1848. To be drawn in Alexandria, Va , on Saturlay, August 26, 1848. SPLENDID SCHEME.

I prize of \$50,000, I do 20,000, I do 10,000, I do 5,000, I do 2,940, 1 do 1,000, 10 do 1,000, 10 do 500, 20 do 500, &c., &c. Tickets only \$15- diares in proportion. Certificates of packages of 22 Whole Tickets 70 00 22 Quarter do 35 00 17 50 26 Eighth

37- Orders for Fig. ets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid lotteries, will be promptly attended to, and an official account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who may order tickets from us-Address J. & C. MAURY. Agents for J. W. Maury & Co., Managers, Alexandria, Virginia.

設治過數量的超過的學

NOTICE TO BIDDERS. THERE will be a letting at Nobleville on the 17th day of August text, of the grubbing, grading and bridging of that part of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad between Noblesville and the south end of the embankment on the south side of Fail creek. Sealed proposals will be received by the agents of the company at the Court House, between the hours of 10 o'clock. A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.; and the work, in sections awarded to the lowest responsible bidders. By order of the board T T. BUTLER. Noblesville, July 21, 1848. 16-4wis

"UST received, the Writings of Cassius M. Clay, including Speeches and Addresses. Edited, with a preface and memoir, HCOD & NOBLE. Va Domestic Life, by Frederica Bremer. Just received by HOOD & NOBLE,

Bates's New Building, THOMAS II. MESSICK. Draper and Taylor. Main street, Point Commerce Indiana, opposite the Junction AS opened a full and splendid assortment of ready made Clothing suited to this meridian, which he offers for sale on the most

reasonable terms for easily or wheat at the market price. the is also to receipt of the latest eastern fashions, and holds himself in readmess to do any work in his line at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Call, gentlemen, and examine for your-Point Commerce, fa., July 10, 1848. State of Indians, Marion County, Set.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF SAID COUNTY, FOR ADQUIT TERM, 1848. Edward J. Lyons vs. Ameria Reynolds, Thomas J. Reynolds, and Joseph Lyons. Petition for partition of Real Esta'e. THE defendants, Amelia Reynolds, Toomes J. Reynolds, and Joseph Lyons, are here y notified that on the 11th day of July, 1818, the petitioner above named, fited his petition in the above entitled couse, in the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court of the county aforesailt, for the partition, &c. of the southeast qua ter of section 17, township 15 north, of range 5 east, contomore 160 acres. That said petition is now pending in said court and will be beard at the next term there if to be commenced and held at the Court House, in Indianapolis, on the se out Mon av-

swer the same at said term, the petition and the matters and things therein contained, will be taken as confessed and held as true against them. Attest. R. B. DUNCAN, Curk. R L. WALPOLK, Sol, for petitioner. 11-1W PROBATE NOTICE. State of Indiana, Marion County.

T the May term of the Marion Probate Court, A. D. 1848. said court declared the estate of Solomon Jackson, deceased o be probably insolvent; creditors are therefore required to 61c eir claims against the estate for allowance in said Probite Courthin ten mouths from the date hereof, or they will not be enti-JACOB ROBERTS. July 10, 1848, 12-3wis State of Indiana, Marion County:

IN THE MARION CIRCUIT COURT, JUNE TERM, 18 In Chancery, to Foreclose a Mortgage. Alexander Armstrong and Robert Armstrong ps. William Stacy. MIE said defendant, William Stacy, is hereby notified, that at the June term, of the Marion circuit court the shove tanged complainants filed their bill of complaint in the above entitled suit against im in said court, that the same is now pending therein, and that

inless he appear and plead to or answer said bill on or lefore the alling of the said cause at the next term of said court, to be held at the court house, in Indianapolis, on the first Monday in October next. the same and the matters and things therein contained will be taken as confessed and held as true against him. By order of the Court R. B. DUNCAN, Clerk. WM. & J. W. QUARLES, Solicitors. SHERIFF'S SALE. DY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Clerk's office

of the Marion Circuit Court, I will expose to public sa'e, on he 29th day of July, 1848, at the Court House door, in the lown of adianapolis, within the hours prescribed by law, the ents and profits for seven years, of the following real estate, to-wit Commencing sixty-seven and a half feet south of the north west arner of square number forty eight, in the town of indianapolis thence south sixty-seven and a half feet, thence east one hundre! and ninety five feet, thence north sixty-seven and a half feet, thence one hundred and ninety five feet west to the place of beginning, covring the ground of lot number e even, in said square. And on failure to realize the full amount of judgment, interest and costs, I will at the same time and place, expost the fee simple of said real estate. Taken as the property of the City Conneil, at the suit of John L. Ketchem. A. W. RUSSELL. Sheriff Murion County.

SEEDSEEFE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a copy of a decree to me directed from the Clerk's office of the Marion Probate Court, I will expose to public ale, on the 2d day of August, 1848, at the Court House door in the own of Indianapolis, within the hours prescribed by law, the rents ad profits for seven years of the toflowing real estate, to wit : Lot number fifteen, in the town of New Bethel, together with all the improvements thereon, and on failure to realize the futamount of said decree, together with interest and all costs, I will time and place expuse to public sale the lee simple of said real estate. Decreed to be sold as the property of Jos. Fu bon, to week et al.

STILL a large lot of those choice Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and at the suit of Humphrey Furbos, Admr. A. W. RUSSELL. Sheriff M. C.